

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). XCI.

A NEW GENUS, MACROPODINA.

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Three species from southern Brazil and adjacent Argentina are placed here in a new genus, Macropodina characterized by elongate achenes, long narrow corolla lobes and by unenlarged pubescent style bases. The genus seems closest to Campuloclinium but differs clearly by the achenes, corolla lobes, and by having a flat receptacle. Other groups that have been confused with species of Macropodina in the past lack the hairs on the base of the style and have different carpopodial structure.

The most commonly known species of Macropodina has unfortunately been recognized for the last hundred years under the wrong name and therefore has to be redescribed here as a new species. The 40-50 flowers per head commonly cited for members of this genus is apparently borrowed from the original description of Eupatorium adenanthum DC. which is not congeneric. The flower number in Macropodina actually rarely exceeds 40 and is usually near 25.

Macropodina R.M.King & H.Robinson, genus novum Asteracearum (Eupatorieae). Suffrutices erecti laxè ramosi. Caules teretes puberuli vel glanduliferi. Folia plerumque opposita distincte petiolata, laminis ovatis acutis vel acuminatis serrulatis base truncatis vel breviter cuneatis, trinervatis. Inflorescentiae laxè cymosae, pedicellis elongatis; involucri squamae 18-40 subimbricatae inaequilongae 2-4-seriatae anguste oblongae vel lineares; receptacula plana vel leniter convexa glabra. Flores 20-45 in capitulo; corollae anguste infundibulares, lobis triplo longioribus quam latioribus extus glanduliferis, cellulis elongatis, parietibus valde sinuosis; filamenta antherarum in parte superiore aliquantum lata, cellulis plerumque quadratis vel breviter oblongis, parietibus annulate ornatis; styli inferne non vel leniter nodulosi pauca vel dense hirsuti, appendicibus linearibus superne vix latioribus sublaevibus; achaenia prismatica longe stipitata 5-costata in costis glandulifera vel minute scabra; carpopodia breviter cylindrica, cellulis

subquadratis, parietibus parum incrassatis; pappus setiformis uniseriatus, setis 25-30 tenuibus scabrellis, cellulis apicalibus subacutis vel acutis.

Species typica: Eupatorium blumenavii Hieron.

The three species of the genus are as follows:

Macropodina blumenavii (Hieron.) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium blumenavii Hieron., Engl. Bot. Jahrb. 22: 784. 1897. Brazil.

Macropodina bradei R.M.King & H.Robinson, sp. nov.
Suffrutices usque ad 2.5 m alti. Caules puberuli. Folia inferiora majora, superiora saepe alterna, petiolis 1.0-3.5 cm longis, laminis 4-13 cm longis 2-8 cm latis ovatis vel late ovatis breviter anguste acuminatis, margine crenato-serrulatis base rotundatis vel abrupte anguste cuneatis. Pedicellae rectae 1-5 cm longae puberulae. Capitula ca. 1 cm alta; involucri squamae 30-40 valde inaequilongae 3-4-seriatae 3-7 mm longae extus puberulae et glanduliferae. Flores ca. 25-45 in capitulo; corollae 5.0-5.5 mm longae; styli inferne pauca breviter hirsuti; achaenia usque ad 6 mm longa; pappi setae ca. 30. Grana pollinis 20-22 μ diam.

Type: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro: Itatiaia, picada nova a 1000 m p.m. February 16, 1948, Brade 18853 (Holotype US!). Additional specimens examined: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro: Serra dos Orgaos, Pedra do Frade a 1300 m p.m. July 19, 1940, Brade 16424 (US!), Organ Mountains, Capt. Wilkes sn (US!), Petropolis, Oct. 20, 1921, Holway & Holway 1236 (US!), F. Didrichsen 4027 (US!), Parana: Serra do Mar, Banhado, ad marginem silvae primaevae 860 m s.m., January 30, 1914, P. Dusen 14379 (US!).

The new species includes most of the material seen in herbaria under the name Eupatorium adenanthum DC. Photographs of the type of E. adenanthum show a plant of entirely different structure having shorter petioles, more clustered heads, more nearly equal phyllaries and shorter lobes on the corollas. We believe true E. adenanthum was interpreted most properly by Gardner in his no. 1723 which is a Trichogoniopsis.

The most important distinctions of the new species are the non glandular pubescence of the pedicels, the simple glandular punctations of the phyllaries and the weak short pubescence on the base of the style.

Macropodina reitzii R.M.King & H.Robinson, sp. nov.

Suffrutices usque ad 2 m alti ? Caules puberuli. Folia superiora minora saepe alterna, petiolis 0.8-4.0 cm longis, laminis 3-10 cm longis 1.5-8.0 cm latis ovatis vel late ovatis vix acuminatis margine valde serratis base rotundatis vel abrupte anguste cuneatis. Pedicellae tenues 0.5-2.0 cm longae puberulae. Capitula 8-9 cm alta; involucri squamae ca. 18-20 aliquantum inaequilongae 2-3-seriatae 3.0-5.5 mm longae extus puberulae. Flores ca. 20-25 in capitulo; corollae ca. 4.5 mm longae; styli inferne dense hirsuti; achaenia usque ad 4 mm longa; pappi setae ca. 30. Grana pollinis 20-22 μ diam.

Type: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina: Bom Retiro: Shady ravine of Agua Boa, Riozinho, alt. 1000 m., January 27, 1957. L.B.Smith & R.Reitz 10501 (Holotype US!).

The new species is most distinctive in the rather small heads with 18-20 phyllaries and 20-25 flowers. The species is like M. blumenavii (Hieron.) R.M.King & H.Robinson in the densely hirsute style base and like M. bradei in the lack of stalked glands on the pedicels and phyllaries. Actually there seem to be no glands whatsoever on the phyllaries which would be a further distinction from M. bradei. On the basis of the one specimen the leaves seem less acuminate than in the other two species.

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